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 INFORMATION FROM
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT
 CD NO. [redacted]

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COUNTRY	USSR	DATE OF INFORMATION	1949
SUBJECT	Economic - Telecommunications		
HOW PUBLISHED	Daily newspapers	DATE DIST.	8 Jun 1949
WHERE PUBLISHED	USSR	NO. OF PAGES	3
DATE PUBLISHED	30 Apr - 15 May 1949	SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.	
LANGUAGE	Russian		

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SOURCE Soviet newspapers as indicated.

RADIO AND TELEPHONE FACILITIES EXTENDEDMOSCOW KOLKHOZES GET RADIOS -- Pravda, No 127, 7 May 49

During 1948, all kolkhozes in 13 rayons of Moscow Oblast were equipped with radios. Over 1,000 kolkhozes and 60,000 kolkhoz houses receives new radios. Radioification is progressing successfully in 1949. During a 4-month period, radios were installed in 679 kolkhozes, and over 27,000 controllable loudspeakers were set up in kolkhoz homes. By 7 May, 3,220 kolkhozes in Moscow Oblast had been equipped with radios. Enterprises of Moscow City and Oblast gave valuable aid in the installation of radio facilities.

63,000 RADIOS IN LATVIA -- Sovetskaya Latviya, No 106, 7 May 49

As of 1 May 1949, the number of radio rebroadcasting stations in the Latvian SSR exceeded 50,000. However, only 10 percent of this number are in rural communities.

There are almost 63,000 radio receivers in the Latvian SSR. Until now, the establishment of radio facilities in villages was hindered by the lack of a low-cost mass-produced radio receiver. The "Radiotekhnika" Plant recently produced a battery receiver, prices under 200 rubles.

Radio broadcasting in Latvia is done from a powerful radio station operating on a wave length of 514.6 meters. The station operates 17 hours a day, and during 10 hours of each day the radio committee broadcasts its own program in Latvian and Russian.

AZERBAIJZHAN RADIO FACILITIES -- Bakinskiy Rabochiy, No 88, 7 May 49

P. Hikul, representative of the Ministry of Communications USSR for the Azerbaijan SSR, reports that from the First Five-Year Plan to the present, the republic's radio facilities have expanded from one

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small rebroadcasting station in Baku with 50 operating loudspeakers to many large radio rebroadcasting stations with more than 100,000 loudspeakers. During the last 2 years alone, rebroadcasting stations in 42 rayons were reconstructed and 18,000 new loudspeakers were installed in villages and kolkhozes. Radiofication, particularly in the republic's rural areas, is still lagging behind demand. The plan for the next few years calls for radiofication of all villages and kolkhozes in Azerbaijan.

MTSes and kolkhozes are beginning to use dispatcher radio communications. The Kasumizmayskaya MTS was the first in the republic to install two-way radio communications with tractor brigades.

Plans for the next 3 - 4 years call for the radiofication of more than 3,000 kolkhozes, with the installation of 100 - 150 loudspeakers in each.

BAKU RADIO BOARD WINS ALL-UNION PRIZE -- Bakinskiy Rabochiy, No 88, 7 May 49

The Baku Radio Communications Board (director, Guseynov; secretary of Party organization, Shlimak) was awarded the Transferable Red Banner of the VTsSPS and the Ministry of Communications USSR and first prize for its outstanding work in the first quarter 1949.

ARMENIAN RADIO FACILITIES EXPAND -- Kommunist, No 106, 7 May 49

The USSR now has more than 10,000 radio rebroadcasting stations. In the 19 years between 1930 and 1940, the number of such stations increased almost 18 times and the number of loudspeakers 57 times. Production of radio receivers in 1949 will be 700 percent of 1948 production.

In the Armenian SSR, more than 400 population centers have been provided with radio facilities, with a total of 45,000 radio rebroadcasting loudspeakers. There are 15,000 radio receivers for individual and collective use in the republic and 34 local broadcasting administrations. In 1948 alone, 70 population centers were newly equipped with radio facilities. The plan for the next 4 years provides for radiofication of more than 700 population centers with installation of 270,000 radio loudspeakers, including 80,000 receivers. The 1949 plan calls for radiofication of 139 population centers with installation of 26,000 rebroadcasting loudspeakers. In April 1949, radio facilities were installed in kolkhozes in the villages of Verin Artashat and Norashen in Artashatskiy Rayon, Mets Shagriar, Tandzut, and Sovetakan in Oktemberianskiy Rayon, and in Parakar in Echmiadzinskiy Rayon.

1,000 MTSes HAVE RADIO COMMUNICATION -- Kommunist, No 110, 12 May 49

More than 1,000 MTSes in the Ukraine, North Caucasus, Siberia, the Volga provinces, and other regions of the USSR are equipped with radios for communication between the MTSes and tractor brigades working in the field. The radio sets permit communication with units working as far away as 30 kilometers. The set used is the Irozhay model, which is easy to operate and does not require specialists.

All MTSes in Krasnoyarsk Kray and Sverdlovsk Oblast are equipped with Urozhay sets.

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UKRAINE GETS INTERCITY TELEPHONE SERVICE -- Pravda Ukrainskaya, No 101, 30 Apr 49

The Central Intercity Telephone Station of the Ukrainian SSR has announced that orders for telephone service are now being accepted from private phones. The service is available on credit and can make connections with any point in the USSR having telephone communications. The basic rates for 3 minutes are as follows: calls within the oblast, 3 rubles; interoblast and interrepublic calls to points within a radius of 600 kilometers, 4 rubles 50 kopeks; calls outside the 600-kilometer radius, 7 rubles 50 kopeks. Rates on calls made between 0000 and 0700 are reduced 50 percent.

LENINGRAD INSTALLS DIAL TELEPHONE EXCHANGES -- Pravda, No 135, 15 May 49

The new Turgenev dial telephone exchange has been put into operation in Leningrad. In May, "Lentelefonstroy" (Leningrad Telephone Construction) will complete the "Sovetskaya" dial telephone exchange.

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